

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen
FROM : L. L. Handley
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

November 29, 1963

Re previous telephone call from Section Chief Handley regarding the sack believed to be the sack utilized by Oswald for purpose of carrying rifle into place of employment.

Lieutenant Carl Day, Dallas, Texas, Police Department Crime Laboratory, advised that on November 22, 1963, he recovered a heavy, brown sack appearing to be homemade and appearing to have been folded together at one time. This sack when laid out was about four feet long but when doubled was about two feet long. Lt. Day recalls that on the evening of 11-22-63, about 11:30 p.m., one of Captain Fritz' officers requested that he show this thick, brown sack to a man named Frazier. Lt. Day stated that Frazier was unable to identify this sack and told him that a sack he observed in possession of Oswald early that morning was definitely a thin flimsy sack like one purchased in a dime store.

Lt. Day stated that he and other officers have surmised that Oswald by dismantling the rifle could have placed it in the thick, brown sack folded over and then placed the entire package in the flimsy paper sack, however, the entire package would have been longer than two feet since the stock of the rifle alone was over two feet long.

Lt. Day advised the heavy, brown sack has been returned from the FBI Laboratory. Detective R. D. Lewis, polygraph operator of Dallas PD, states that he ran a polygraph of Earl Wesley Frazier and while he was running the polygraph Frazier shown what appeared to be a homemade brown heavy paper gun case. He stated that Frazier said that it was possible that it was the case but he didn't think that it resembled it. Frazier stated that the flimsy brown paper sack that Oswald had when he rode to work with him was about two feet long. Lewis refers to a brown, heavy paper gun case. He is actually referring to the same paper sack that Lt. Carl Day refers to in his

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Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Interview but because the police department is of the opinion that it was the sack in which the gun was carried into the building where Oswald was employed he referred to it as the heavy, paper gun case.)

Lewis states that if this was not identical with the sack that was turned over to the Bureau it is possible that Oswald may have thrown it away. The Dallas PD has stated they have turned over everything that they had in the Dallas PD Crime Laboratory. This has been stated by Captain George Doughty, Head of the Crime Laboratory, Lt. Carl Day of the Crime Laboratory, and R. D. Lewis, polygraph operator in the Crime Laboratory. These individuals stated that as far as they know the paper sack of the type described by Frazier was not recovered by the police department. It is possible, but improbable, that it was recovered by the Homicide Bureau. If so, they do not know anything about it in the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas PD. Captain Will Fritz who is in charge of the Homicide and Robbery Bureaus, Dallas PD, advised he talked with Frazier and Frazier described the sack as about two feet long and of brown paper. He stated that Frazier advised it was long enough to have curtain rods in it. He stated he asked Frazier if it could be heavy enough to have a gun in it or if the curtain rods would be that heavy and the answer Frazier gave was that if a sufficient number of curtain rods were placed in the sack the sack would have been as heavy as a sack containing a gun. Fritz advised that Frazier's sister also saw the package that was placed in the automobile that Frazier described. Fritz could not find his notes as to Frazier's sister's name.

Lennie Mae Randle, 2439 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, sister of Buell Wesley Frazier, was interviewed at the Dallas PD. Randle advised that she met Lee Harvey Oswald through her brother and has known Oswald and his wife for about six weeks.

On the night of November 21, 1963, she observed Frazier letting Lee Harvey Oswald out of Frazier's car at 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. Subsequently, she asked Frazier why Oswald was visiting his wife on Thursday evening as he usually did not visit her until Friday evening of each week. Frazier told her that Oswald

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claimed he was visiting his wife on the night of November 21, 1963, because he was fixing up his apartment and Mrs. Ruth Paine with whom his wife lived with at 2515 West Fifth Street was going to give him some curtain rods.

Randle stated that at about 7:15 a.m., November 22, 1963, she observed Oswald walking up her driveway and saw him put a long brown package about three feet by six inches in the back seat area of Buell Wesley Frazier's 1954 Black Chevrolet automobile.

Randle stated she only saw the package from a distance inasmuch as she was standing looking out the window in the house and was too far away from the car to be able to recognize whether the paper being shown to her at the police department could or could not have been the paper wrapped around the package carried by Oswald.

Thereafter, Oswald walked to the front of the entrance area of her residence and waited for Frazier to come out of the house and give him a ride. Randle advised she possesses no other information pertinent to the investigation of the killing of President Kennedy. It is noted that Mrs. Ruth Paine has been interviewed, previous information furnished to the Bureau, wherein she stated she did not furnish any curtain rods to Lee Harvey Oswald.